

SOMALIA

USAID Humanitarian Assistance in Review, 1991 – Present

Since 1991, widespread violence, political instability, endemic poverty, and recurring cycles of flooding and drought have led to an ongoing complex emergency in Somalia. High inflation, massive population movements, and disease outbreaks throughout the country have compounded emergency humanitarian needs. Escalated fighting in southern and central Somalia and continued targeting of humanitarian staff have resulted in reduced humanitarian access and hampered response efforts. Humanitarian response priorities include facilitating access to displaced and vulnerable populations, protection of civilians, and provision of basic services.



Over the past decade, civil strife, inter-clan conflict, and the absence of a functioning central government, have exacerbated a bleak humanitarian situation and limited access for relief efforts to affected areas. Current U.N. estimates indicate that only 29 percent of the population has access to safe drinking water, 26 percent of the population has access to adequate sanitation facilities, and 45 percent of the population has access to basic health care. According to the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF), approximately 180,000 children in southern and central Somalia suffer from acute malnutrition, with global acute malnutrition rates reaching over 20 percent among the most vulnerable communities.

According to the U.N., approximately 3.2 million people, representing 43 percent of the total population, are in need of emergency humanitarian assistance. In addition, populations displaced by recent fighting are in need of clean drinking water, food, shelter, and health care.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO SOMALIA (FISCAL YEARS 1991-2008), IN MILLIONS

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
OFDA	\$4.4	\$26.1	\$49.0	\$12.2	\$6.4	\$6.5	\$6.1	\$8.0	\$5.9	\$8.4	\$5.6	\$6.3	\$3.3	\$4.3	\$5.4	\$6.9	\$22.6	\$51.2
FFP¹	\$5.7	\$42.4	\$76.4	\$16.8	\$10.7	\$5.4	\$2.3	\$9.2	\$9.9	\$11.5	\$9.8	\$16.7	\$19.2	\$23.6	\$30.7	\$81.4	\$59.2	\$197.4
Other USG²	\$10.0	\$26.6	\$35.0	\$10.0	\$5.3	\$4.0	\$4.1	\$6.1	\$7.1	\$1.3	\$6.0	\$3.4	\$2.9	\$0	\$1.0	\$4.1	\$6.1	\$21.9
Total	\$20.1	\$95.1	\$160.4	\$39.0	\$22.4	\$15.8	\$12.4	\$23.3	\$22.9	\$21.2	\$21.4	\$26.4	\$25.4	\$27.8	\$37.1	\$92.4	\$87.9	\$270.5

¹ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

² Includes additional humanitarian assistance funding from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, the Department of Agriculture, USAID/Somalia, USAID's Africa Bureau, and USAID's offices of Transition Initiatives and Conflict Management and Mitigation.



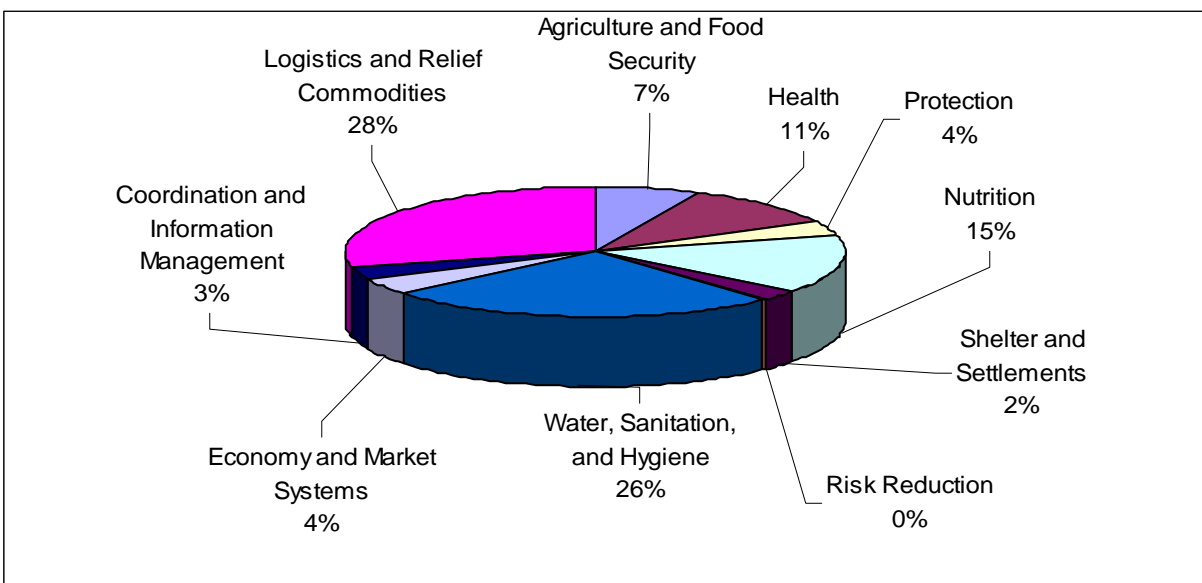
Children in Somalia participate in a hygiene promotion program funded by USAID/OFDA.

Since 1991, USAID has provided nearly \$867 million in humanitarian assistance to Somalia, including more than \$238 million in life-saving water, sanitation, nutrition, protection, and health care interventions, and more than \$628 million in food aid.

In FY 2008, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$51 million to support humanitarian assistance programs in Somalia, benefiting more than 3 million people, including more than \$20 million for the regional purchase of food aid to support U.N. World Food Program operations. To date in 2009, USAID/OFDA has provided more than \$17 million in humanitarian assistance to Somalia, including more than \$2.5 million to support countrywide nutrition monitoring and road rehabilitation programs.

In FY 2008 and to date in FY 2009, USAID/FFP has contributed 372,340 MT of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance, valued at more \$336 million.

USAID/OFDA Non-Food Assistance to Somalia by Sector (Fiscal Years 2004-2008)³



³ Approximate percentage of assistance by sector, excluding program support costs.